

DWSRF AWARDS

FOR SUSTAINABLE PUBLIC HEALTH PROTECTION



2 0 0 6 A w a r d W i n n e r s

ABOUT THE AWARDS

Since the first Drinking Water State Revolving Fund (DWSRF) loan was made in 1997, borrowers have shown exceptional creativity in designing projects that promote sustainability and protect public health. The 2006 DWSRF Awards for Sustainable Public Health Protection recognize the most innovative and effective DWSRF projects.

Each State could nominate one DWSRF project for the Award. The projects had to meet several criteria to qualify for the Awards. There were three mandatory criteria that all winners had to comply with:

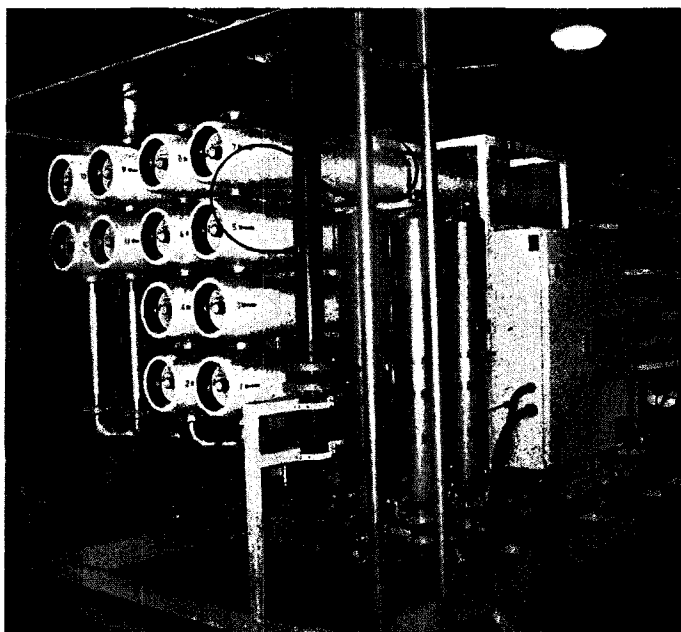
- Compliance with the Safe Drinking Water Act,
- Audits or financial reviews show that there are no financial problems with the project, and
- For awardees who are borrowers, the project was ranked high on the project priority list for public health benefits.

Finally, each nominee had to demonstrate leadership in at least one of the four additional criteria: innovation in financing, innovative approach to planning and/or project implementation, creative use of partnerships, and promotes sustainable infrastructure.

The 2006 DWSRF Awards reward borrowers and their supporters who achieve results that go beyond the typical project, showing exceptional creativity and dedication to

public health protection. These projects are examples of the high level of sophistication that is possible with the DWSRF.

Winners will be recognized at the national meeting of the Council for Infrastructure Finance Authorities (CIFA) in Philadelphia, PA in November 2006. The materials will also be shared with all EPA regional offices to highlight excellent projects in their region and across the country.



Cover Photos:

Left

Grand Bay Water Works Board, AL: Grand Bay elevated Water Storage Tank

Right

City of Cherokee, OK: Project site sign announcing DWSRF funding

Photo This Page:

City of Cherokee, OK: Interior of water treatment facility in Cherokee, OK



2006 WINNERS

also funded in part by a lawsuit settlement from a diesel spill that damaged the city drinking water reservoir. As part of the project, a 4 million gallon reservoir and two new wells were added to the city's water system. The project helped to bring McCook back into compliance with the Safe Drinking Water Act.

REGION 8

FORT PECK/DRY PRAIRIE RURAL WATER AUTHORITY, MT

The Fort Peck/Dry Prairie water project used a DWSRF loan to bring safe drinking water to approximately thirty thousand people on the Fort Peck Indian Reservation and surrounding areas. Prior to the project, the public water supply source was groundwater containing a high concentration of dissolved solids. When the project is completed, area residents will be served by a central water treatment plant and a widespread distribution system containing 3,200 miles of pipeline.

CLAY RURAL WATER SYSTEM, UNION COUNTY, SD

A \$4, 331,000 DWSRF loan financed the creation of a sub-system to serve rural users and four housing developments in Union County. To create the sub-system, Clay Rural Water System purchased and upgraded the waterworks assets of one of the affected housing developments, then constructed distribution lines to serve the remaining three housing developments and rural water users. The project improved the water supply for two housing projects that had previously violated primary standards for radium.

MAGNA WATER COMPANY, UT

Magna Water Company has naturally-occurring arsenic levels above the Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCL), as well as perchlorate in the ground water. While there is no MCL for perchlorate yet, Magna wanted to reduce the level of this contaminant in its drinking water.

Electrodialysis reversal was identified as a cost-effective method for removing arsenic and perchlorate. A fixed-